Liferiver™

Revision No.: ZJ0002
Issue Date: Jul 1st, 2012

Rotavirus (Group C) Real Time RT-PCR Kit User Manual

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use Only

REF **DR-0185-02**

For use with ABI Prism®7000/7300/7500/7900/Step One Plus; iCycler iQ™4/iQ™5; Smart Cycler II;Bio-Rad CFX 96;Rotor Gene™6000; Mx3000P/3005P;MJ-Option2/Chromo4; LightCycler®480 Instrument

EC REP Obelis S.A.
Boulevard Général Wahis 53
1030 Brussels, BELGIUM
Tel: +(32) 2.732.59.54
Fax: +(32) 2.732.60.03
E-Mail : mail@obelis.net

Shanghai ZJ Bio-Tech Co., Ltd.
www.liferiver.com.cn Tel: +86-21-34680596
trade@liferiver.com.cn Fax: +86-21-34680595
2nd floor,No.15 Building,No.188 Xinjunhuan road,
PuJiang Hi-tech Park Shanghai China

1. Intended Use

Rotavirus (Group C) real time RT-PCR kit is used for the detection of Group C Rotavirus in stool or vomit sample by using real time PCR systems.

2. Principle of Real-Time PCR

The principle of the real-time detection is based on the fluorogenic 5'nuclease assay. During the PCR reaction, the DNA polymerase cleaves the probe at the 5' end and separates the reporter dye from the quencher dye only when the probe hybridizes to the target DNA. This cleavage results in the fluorescent signal generated by the cleaved reporter dye, which is monitored real-time by the PCR detection system. The PCR cycle at which an increase in the fluorescence signal is detected initially (Ct) is proportional to the amount of the specific PCR product. Monitoring the fluorescence intensities during Real Time allows the detection of the accumulating product without having to re-open the reaction tube after the amplification.

3. Product Description

Rotavirus is a genus of double-stranded RNA virus in the family Reoviridae. It is the leading cause of severe diarrhea among infants and young children. By the age of five, nearly every child in the world has been infected with rotavirus at least once. However, with each infection, immunity develops and subsequent infections are less severe. There are seven species of this virus, referred to as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Rotavirus A, the most common, causes more than 90% of infections in humans.

Rotavirus is transmitted by the faecal-oral route. It infects cells that line the small intestine and produces an enterotoxin, which induces gastroenteritis, leading to severe diarrhea and sometimes death through dehydration. Although rotavirus was discovered in 1973 and accounts for up to 50% of hospitalisations for severe diarrhea in infants and children, its importance is still not widely known within the public health community, particularly in developing countries. In addition to its impact on human health, rotavirus also infects animals, and is a pathogen of livestock.

The genome of rotavirus consists of 11 unique double helix molecules of RNA which are 18,555 nucleoside base-pairs in total. Each helix, or segment, is a gene, numbered 1 to 11 by decreasing size. Each gene codes for one protein, except genes 9 and 11, which each code for two. The RNA is surrounded by a three-layered icosahedral protein capsid. Viral particles are up to 76.5 nm in diameter and are not enveloped.

The Rotavirus (Group C) real time RT-PCR kit contains a specific ready-to-use system for the detection of the Rotavirus (for Group C) using RT-PCR (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction) in the real-time PCR system. The master contains a Super Mix for the specific amplification of the Rotavirus RNA. The reaction is done in one step real time RT-PCR. The first step is a reverse transcription (RT), during which the Rotavirus RNA is transcribed into cDNA. Afterwards, a thermostable DNA polymerase is used to amplify the specific gene fragments by means of PCR (polymerase chain reaction). Fluorescence is emitted and measured by the real time systems´ optical unit during the PCR. The detection of amplified Rotavirus DNA fragment is performed in fluorimeter **channel FAM** with the fluorescent quencher BHQ1. In addition, the kit contains a system to identify possible PCR inhibition by measuring the HEX/VIC/JOE fluorescence of the internal control (IC). An external positive control defined as 1×10^7 copies/ml is supplied which allow the determination of the gene load.

4. Kit Contents

Ref.	Type of reagent	Presentation 25rxns
1	Rotavirus(Group C) Super Mix	1 vial, 480µl
2	RT-PCR Enzyme Mix	1 vial, 28µl
3	Molecular Grade Water	1 vial, 400µl
4	Internal Control(IC)	1 vial, 30µl
5	Rotavirus(Group C) Positive Control(1×10^7 copies/ml)	1 vial, 30µl

Analysis sensitivity: 5×10^3 copies/ml; LOQ: 1×10^4～1×10^8copies/ml

Note: Analysis sensitivity depends on the sample volume, elution volume, nucleic acid extraction methods and other factors .If you use the RNA extraction kits recommended, the analysis sensitivity is the same as it declares. However, when the sample volume is dozens or even hundreds of times greater than elution volume by some concentrating method, it can be much higher.

5. Storage

- All reagents should be stored at -20°C. Storage at +4°C is not recommended.
- All reagents can be used until the expiration date indicated on the kit label.
- Repeated thawing and freezing (> 3x) should be avoided, as this may reduce the sensitivity of the assay.
- Cool all reagents during the working steps.
- Super Mix should be stored in the dark.

6. Additionally Required Materials and Devices

- Biological cabinet
- Vortex mixer
- Cryo-container
- Sterile filter tips for micro pipets
- Disposable gloves, powderless
- Refrigerator and Freezer
- Real time PCR system
- Real time PCR reaction tubes/plates
- Pipets (0.5µl – 1000µl)
- Sterile microtubes
- Biohazard waste container
- Tube racks
- Desktop microcentrifuge for "eppendorf" type tubes (RCF max. 16,000 x g)

7. ⚠Warnings and Precaution

Carefully read this instruction before starting the procedure.

- For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- This assay needs to be carried out by skilled personnel.
- Clinical samples should be regarded as potentially infectious materials and should be prepared in a laminar flow hood.
- This assay needs to be run according to Good Laboratory Practice.
- Do not use the kit after its expiration date.
- Avoid repeated thawing and freezing of the reagents, this may reduce the sensitivity of the test.
- Once the reagents have been thawed, vortex and centrifuge briefly the tubes before use.
- Prepare quickly the Reaction mix on ice or in the cooling block.
- Set up two separate working areas: 1) Isolation of the RNA/ DNA and 2) Amplification/ detection of amplification products.
- Pipets, vials and other working materials should not circulate among working units.
- Use always sterile pipette tips with filters.
- Wear separate coats and gloves in each area.
- Do not pipette by mouth. Do not eat, drink, smoke in laboratory.
- Avoid aerosols.

8. Sample Collection, Storage and transport

- Collected samples in sterile tubes;
- Specimens can be extracted immediately or frozen at -20°C to -80°C.
- Transportation of clinical specimens must comply with local regulations for the transport of etiologic agents

9. Procedure

9.1 RNA-Extraction

Different brand RNA extraction kits are available. You may use your own extraction systems or the commercial kit based on the yield. For the RNA extraction, please comply with the manufacturer's instructions. The recommended Extraction kit is as follows:

Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit	Cat. Number	Manufacturer
RNA Isolation Kit	ME-0010/ME-0012	ZJ Biotech
QIAamp Viral RNA Mini extraction Kit (50)	52904	QIAGEN

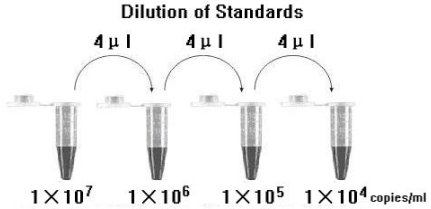
9.2 Quantitation

The kit can be used for **quantitative** or **qualitative** real-time RT-PCR. A positive control defined as 1×10^7copies/ml is supplied in the kit.

For performance of quantitative real-time PCR, Standard dilutions must prepare first as follows. Molecular Grade Water is used for dilution.

Dilution is not needed for qualitative real-time PCR detection.

Take positive control (1×10^7copies/ml) as the starting high standard in the first tube. Respectively pipette **36ul** Molecular Grade Water into next three tubes. Do three dilutions as the following figures:



To generate a standard curve on the real-time system, all four dilution standards should be used and defined as standard with specification of the corresponding concentrations.

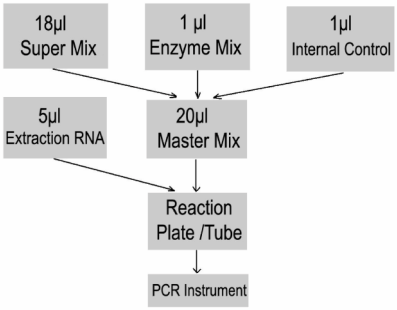
Attention:

A. Mix thoroughly before next transfer.

B. The positive control (1×10^7copies/ml) contains high concentration of the target DNA. Therefore, be careful during the dilution in order to avoid contamination.

9.4 RT-PCR Protocol

The Master Mix volume for each reaction should be pipetted as follows:



※PCR system without HEX/VIC/JOE channel may be treated with 1µl Molecular Grade Water instead of 1µl IC.

1) The volumes of Super Mix and Enzyme Mix per reaction multiply with the number of samples, which includes the number of the controls，standards and sample prepared. Molecular Grade Water is used as the negative control. For reasons of unprecise pipetting, always add an extra virtual sample. Mix the master mix completely then spin down briefly in a centrifuge.

2) Pipet **20µl** Master Mix with micropipets of sterile filter tips to each of the *Real time* PCR reaction plate/tubes. Separately add **5µl** RNA sample ,positive and negative controls to different reaction plate/tubes. Immediately close the plate/tubes to avoid contamination.

3) Spin down briefly in order to collect the Master Mix in the bottom of the reaction tubes.

4) Perform the following protocol in the instrument:

45°C for 10min	1cycle
95°C for 15min	1cycle
95°C for 15sec, 60°C for 1min (Fluorescence measured at 60°C)	40cycles

Selection of fluorescence channels	
FAM	Target Nucleic Acid
HEX/VIC/JOE	IC

5) ⚠If you use ABI Prism® system, please choose **"none"** as **passive reference** and **quencher.**

10. Threshold setting: just above the maximum level of molecular grade water.

11.Calibration for quantitative detection: Input each concentration of standard controls at the end of run, and a standard curve will be automatically formed.

12.Quality control: Negative control, positive control, internal control and QS curve must be performed correctly, otherwise the sample results is invalid.

Channel / Control	Ct value	
	FAM	HEX/VIC/JOE
Molecular Grade Water	UNDET	25~35
Positive Control(qualitative assay)	≤35	——
QS（quantitative detection）	Correlation coefficient of QS curve≤－0.98	

13. Data Analysis and Interpretation : The following results are possible:

	Ct value		Result Analysis
	FAM	HEX/VIC/JOE	
1#	UNDET	25~35	Below the detection limit or negative
2#	≤38	——	Positive; and the software displays the quantitative value
3#	38～40	25~35	Re-test; If it is still 38~40, report as 1#
4#	UNDET	UNDET	PCR Inhibition; No diagnosis can be concluded.

For further questions or problems，please contact our technical support at **trade@liferiver.com.cn**